

that declaration of rights says, "that every thing in this article is excepted out of the general powers of government, and shall forever remain inviolate; and all laws contrary thereto shall be null and void. Suppose then as now seems actually to be admitted to be the case by every body, that this bond selling and state faith pledging business is for the benefit of the people, and not for the benefit of the people, and that it is not calculated to secure them in their unalienable right of "life liberty and the pursuit of happiness." Query have not the people by the first & second section of their declaration of rights, a right to repudiate all such bonds, even if they had been created strictly according to the provisions of the 9th sec. of the 7th article of the constitution where they were not created for the legitimate and necessary purposes of government? But the rights of the people as set forth in the declaration of rights in the constitution, are not derived to the people from a grant of the convention who made that constitution. They existed with the people before the assembling of that convention, and would have existed with them if the constitution had not contained them.— They are derived from the act of the declaration of Independence made on the 4th day of July 1776. They exist in the very nature of things in a country where freedom exists, and it is only in Tyrannical countries, and amongst these who advocate the principles of tyranny that they are denied. These Planters' Bank bonds contain within themselves more of the principles of tyranny and of despotism than is to be found in the actions and doings of the most tyrannical countries in Europe. The British Government & other despotic borrowing governments, when they borrow do not undertake to promise that posterity will pay the principal of the loan, but only interest upon it. But our Planters' Bank bonds called constitutional, by Gov. constitutional Tucker, are to be paid principal and interest by posterity.— That is, posterity in 1861 is to pay \$500,000 of them, posterity in 1866 is to pay \$500,000 of them & posterity in 1871 is to pay \$500,000 of them!

In the name of common sense, in the name of common honesty, in the name of every principle which was held dear and sacred by our forefathers who achieved our independence, in the name of despotism and Tyranny itself, what right had the people of Mississippi in 1830 or in 1833 to contract a debt, not to carry on the legitimate purposes of Government, but for the purposes of banking, and living in luxury and dissipation, and tell posterity of 1861, 1866, & 1871 they must pay it? If a majority the good people of this State can find either in or out of the Constitution any good and sufficient reasons to convince them that the State ought to pay these Planters' bank bonds, I do hope and trust they will pay the Union Bank bonds also, for I can see no distinction between them, except that the constitution was not so badly trampled upon, nor was principle so much violated in the case of the Union Bank bonds as it was in that of the Planters' bank bonds; & I do hope that these who sustained the resolution in the Legislature in 1841 to pay both bonds, and those who sustained the resolution of the Legislature in 1842 to pay the Planters' Bank bonds, & the Governor who says in his message in 1843 that the Planters' Bank bonds ought to be paid, and the members of the anti-repudiating clubs which have passed so many beautiful & well sketched honor and dignity resolutions, will show their sincerity & propose means of paying them by immediate taxation, for they never can be paid in any other way. They may cheat the bond holders out of them, and call that payment; but to get the money to pay them in reality can only be done by taxation, and the sooner the better.— If the bonds are a debt which impose upon our citizens the same obligation to pay them as our private debts do as is contended for by some of our bond payers, then the whole seven or eight millions ought to be paid in two or three years, for although the payment of them would no doubt be sorely felt, yet that amount can be paid by the State of Mississippi in that length of time, without reducing ourselves to even the ordinary condition of the mass of the people in those countries where bond creating, & bond selling principles are fully recognized. If either of these bonds ought to be paid by the State, we ought to wrest ourselves at once from the disgrace of letting posterity know, that while we enjoyed liberty & freedom given to us by our ancestors as an inheritance purchased at the price of their best blood, we attempted to sell them again into a State of bondage.

One word to that class of anti bonders who are such merely because the bonds

strict forms of the constitution, but who say that they would be in favor of the payment of the bonds if they had been. To such I would say that if I felt that I occupied no stronger ground than that, I would at once abandon my anti-bond notions. If the strict forms of the constitution have not been complied with, and they are otherwise just and right, the payment of them can be made constitutional by submitting the question to the people according to the provisions of the 9th Sec. of the 7th article of the constitution, and they ought to make a move to that effect at once. Their position reminds me very much of that of a young man who would come into Court equipped off with a gold watch & rich jewelry to answer to a suit for these very articles, and plead insanity and that these articles were not necessities, and refuse either to pay for the articles or deliver them up again, although he would admit that no imposition had been practised upon him by the sale of them, and that it was his own voluntary act to purchase them when he had the same discretion which he now has.

If the young man was disposed to act just and upright, he would either deliver up the articles or pay for them, and if the State has no better plea than that the money was not exactly borrowed in a constitutional manner, the State ought to make it constitutional and pay them.

It is an oft repeated expression that "eternal vigilance is the price of liberty," but it is greatly to be feared that the force of this expression is but too often not properly appreciated by those who use it. And if a vigilant enquiry and examination are not required in regard to this bond selling and bond paying doctrine, I do not know to what other subject it could as well apply. Those who hold the purse strings of a people hold the power over them: And if a State, be it a republican, a democratic, or any other form of government, goes in this mad course of creating Corporations and investing them with extraordinary powers of not only making the people subservient to them, but of even borrowing money for them, and requiring the present and future generations to pay it, we may soon expect to see within the bosom of our State as many little imperial despotisms as Germany has. We have one instance nearly approximating towards it now.— It is that of the Vicksburg and Jackson Rail Road, which is now understood to be under the control of three men who pay themselves \$8,000 per annum each for governing it according to their own arbitrary rules or laws, and the planters and all passengers are made perfectly subservient to them by being compelled to pay whatever they may choose to exact for the privilege of passing along, or for having their cotton or goods transported. I have never yet in all my enquiries been able to learn from whence these three men even pretend to derive their authority for the ownership or control of this public work.— They seem to exercise it pretty much in the same manner that the King of Denmark exacts toll from the vessels of all nations who pass the Castle at Elsinore—that is, because it has become a kind of custom to permit it without questioning the right. If the true owners could get at their rights they are no doubt the widows and orphans about Philadelphia and other places who were the owners of stock in the United States Bank of Pennsylvania and the Girard Bank, which institutions are said to have furnished the principal part of the funds with which the work was done. Every corporation created, and every act of Legislation, which confers privileges and immunities on certain citizens or certain classes of people which it denies to others, only does so by taking that much from the body of the people at large, and is a stride towards the substitution of a tyranny if not a despotism in the place of our present form of Government, and it is but little difference what more the tyranny assumes whether King, Dictator, Captain, Bank Director, assignee, or State bond commissioner. These remarks and reflections are not addressed to any particular political party sect or name.

The bond question as the writer conceives is a question of freedom or slavery, or in other words whether we will repudiate bond selling and maintain our Government and ourselves free, or whether we will permit a portion of ourselves to sell the remainder into bondage.

August, 1843.

New Cotton.—Six bales of new cotton, shipped at Rodney, in this State, from the plantation of R. Nutt, was landed at N. Orleans on the 7th inst.

ATTENTION! COMPANY E!

YOU are hereby ordered to appear at the usual place of muster on the first Saturday (2nd day) of September next, armed and equipped as the law directs, by 10 o'clock A. M. By order of A. J. EILADS, Captain of Company E. August 19th, 1843.

RAN AWAY from the subscriber a dark dun colored or skew bald stud horse. Any person who will take him up or give me any information that will enable me to get him, will confer a particular favour and shall be suitably rewarded. G. D. BOYD.

August 4th, 1843.

Gen. Gaines.—Whilst other officers with half his merit are intriguing for popular favor and political preferment, the gallant and veteran Gaines is always at his post ready to protect his country's honor, and the rights of her citizens and others whenever threatened. The St. Louis Evening Gazette of the 29th ult. contains the following which will doubtless possess interest for many of our merchants and others:—N. O. Joff.

GEN'L GAINES AND THE SANTA FE TRADERS.

Through the politeness of that indefatigable and veteran officer Gen. Gaines, we are enabled to present our readers with a transcript of the energetic despatch forwarded by him to Brigadier Gen. Taylor, commanding at Fort Smith, Arkansas, relative to the line of conduct which will here after govern the military with regard to the escort and protection of the Santa Fe Traders. The spirit in which the document is written, will, we have no doubt, have due influence upon the ruffians who are now prowling in the vicinity of our northwestern frontier. Gen. Gaines deserves and should receive, for his promptitude in this matter, the thanks of his fellow citizens.

LETTER OF GEN. GAINES TO GEN. TAYLOR.

HEADQUARTERS, St. Louis, Mo., }
27th July, 1843. }

To Brigadier Gen. Taylor:

Sir: An escort for the protection of Santa Fe Traders has been asked for, and authorized by the Department of War, to leave Independence, Missouri, on the 6th of August, next month, or as soon thereafter as practicable.

While making arrangements to furnish the desired escort, I have received the report of Capt. St. G. Cooke, of the Regiment of Dragoons, by which I find that, although he had met with and very properly disarmed, one hundred men professing to be *Texians*; whose avowed object was to attack and capture the Mexican Caravans found upon the Santa Fe Road, yet some other men of the same description are supposed to be still hovering about this trading road, ready to pounce upon the unoffending caravans.

This must not be. It is our bounden duty to put down all predatory movements of this sort of Land Privateering, such as have too long contributed to mark the character of men calling themselves members of American Republicans, towards each other.

We must destroy, arrest, or disarm all such lawless combinations whenever found within or near our unmarked boundary.

In the case under consideration, it is very evident, that no such movements or captures can take place anywhere upon the Santa Fe Road, without jeopardizing the lives and property of many of our good citizens engaged in this valuable growing trade. Under this view of the subject, I could not hesitate to approve the conduct of that excellent officer, Capt. Cooke.

The question whether the pretended *Texians* were found within our Territorial limits or not, was a question which in the absence of a marked boundary, Capt. Cooke had a right to decide, so far as the Government of his conduct was concerned, while in the discharge of the duty assigned to him. His duty was to afford protection to the persons and property of the citizens of the United States and Mexico, lawfully engaged in trade upon the Santa Fe road.

The sacred character of this duty, requiring perfect impartiality on the part of the United States commander, to whom it is confided, naturally constitutes him, while acting under the authority of his government, a fit and proper judge, for the time being, to decide how far he can go, and where he should halt, consistently with the well known principles of the law of nations.

I have long acted upon the principle that for the purposes of protection of unoffending citizens against savages, as

ized men disposed to violate the known laws of war, or to violate the long established principles of that *free trade* and social intercourse which have done so much for the great cause of civilization and free government throughout the civilized world, we should not hesitate to consider every foot of land and water near our unmarked boundary, and especially that upon the Santa Fe Road, from the Missouri to the Rio del Nord as neutral ground, and within the reach of our authority, or at least until the boundary line is marked and established according to existing treaties. I acted upon this principle upon the Sabine frontier, in the year 1836, much to the dissatisfaction of certain self-esteemed abolitionists, with whom these land privateers may now unite in abusing me.— But I am never so well satisfied with my own conduct as when I find myself abused by political intriguers and land privateers or pirates.

The escort recently authorized by the Department of War, will be ordered to assemble as soon after the 6th of August, next month, as practicable, at or near Independence. It is impossible that the escort may not be ready to leave Independence until the 15th of August.

I am, very respectfully,
Your obedient servant.
[Signed] EDMOND P. GAINES,
Maj Gen. U. S. A. Commanding.
To Brig. Gen. Z. TAYLOR,
Com. the 2d Department.
Fort Smith, Arkansas.

LATEST FROM EUROPE.

The steam ship Acadia brings advices from Liverpool up to the 13th July. We extract the following items in regard to the cotton market, which look favorable:

LONDON, July 7.—Our markets have acquired a greater degree of firmness this week. There has been a steadier demand from the trade, who have purchased with more confidence. Prices of all descriptions of cotton have met with steady support, and for the low qualities of Sea Island 1-4d to 1-2d per lb. more than previous rates has been obtained. The sales altogether have amounted to 23,040 bales.

July 14.—Throughout the week there has been a fair steady demand for cotton; a good extent of business has taken place daily; the market has had a decidedly firmer feeling, and purchases cannot now be made in the lower qualities of American, except at an advance of 1-3d per lb. on the lower point of last week's quotations. For the better sorts, full prices have been obtained, but there is no quotable amendment. Altogether the supply has proved more limited of American descriptions. The entire transactions have comprised 25,800 bales.

July 16.—The transactions since the close of the last week have been on a fair scale, and the steady manner in which the trade have continued to purchase indicates a better state of things for the manufacturer. The market has had a uniformly firm ton, and prices have been well supported. The sales, since Friday, inclusive of 400 bales sold to-day, have amounted to 14,000 bales.

Fifty-eight ships were employed in the suppression of the slave trade, by England, in 1842, carrying 945 guns, manned by 8,554 seamen. The charge to the public amounted to £575,446.

RATES OF SPECIE, BANK NOTFS, &c.	
IN NEW ORLEANS.	
Bank of Louisiana,	pays specie
Gas Bank,	pays specie
Mechanics' and Traders' Bank,	pays specie
Union Bank,	pays specie
City Bank,	pays specie
Louisiana State Bank,	pays specie
Carrollton Bank,	pays specie
Canal Bank,	pays specie
Commercial Bank,	9 a 1 per ct disc't.
Citizens' Bank,	32 a 33 do do
Improvement do do do do	60 a 62 do do
Exchange Bk. N. Orleans, 60 a 62 do do	
Bank of Orleans, do do do do	45 a 50 do do
Atchafalaya Bank, do do do do	82 a 85 do do
Commercial Bank Natchez, checks on } 2 a 10	
Merchants Bank New Orleans }	disc't.
Notes of Municipalities.	
Municipality, No. 1	7 a 8 per ct. dis.
Do. No. 2	61 a 8 do dis.
Do. No. 3	58 a 60 do dis.
UNCURRENT MONEY. discount.	
United States Bank Notes,	40 a 45
Alabama State Bank & Branches	141 a 13
Planters' Bank Post Notes, Natchez,	60 a 63
Agricultural Post Notes,	50 a 55
Grand Gulf,	50 a 65
Mississippi Union Bank,	78 a 80
Commercial & Railroad Bank, Vicksburg 90 a 92	
Port Gibson,	
Georgia Banks,	uncertain
Virginia and South Carolina,	para 2
WESTERN BANKS. discount.	
Cincinnati,	para 1
Ohio country Banks,	5 a 10
Kentucky,	para 1
Indiana,	para 1
State Bank of Illinois,	55 a 60
Bank of Illinois Shawneetown,	55 a 60
Tennessee Banks,	a 1